MAINE FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WHAT IS THE BEST POLICY FOR THE FARMERS OF MAINE?

This question, in whatever view you place it, is one of vital importance to the whole state. The farmers constitute the majority of the productive classes. They constitute the majority of the freeholders in the State. They constitute the majority of the tax-payers of the State. They constitute the majority of the wealth of the State. It is therefore of momentous interest to the community that they should pursue such a course as should be for the greatest good, and that they should unite with hearty co-operation in all the ways and means that shall promote the happiness and prosperity of their "homes their country and their brother man." In an agricultural point of view there is much to be done. Improvement should be the watch word. And first, improvement in the mode of cultivation. Maine, taken as a whole, can raise Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, peas, buckwheat, grass and roots to perfection. All the parts of the state are not equally good for each of these crops. Old York wears the bell for the maize crop, and Young Washington for Roots, Grass and Oats, the other parts seem to be equally balanced in regard to their capacity for the several crops mentioned. It should therefore be their settled and determined policy to raise enough of each of such crops as will grow upon their farms, to supply thier own families. Patriotism prompts to this as well as duty and interest. It should also be their determined and settled policy to raise a surplus to sell; for on this surplus depends their net gain or income; and the more of this surplus is furnished by them to the manufacturing and non producing classess, the more independent do they render their State. This is what is expected of them, and if they do not do it they fall short of what their duty to themselves and their country requires. If, then, they are agreed upon these premises, the next question is how shall it be done? This then opens the whole art and science of Agriculture. A science comprising a greater range and scope than any other whatever, and one that unites and blends into itself almost the whole extent of human knowledge. Mechanical, Chemical, Physical and even Mental Philosophy must be called in to its aid. No pursuit—no calling on the wide earth is so well calculated to expand the mind—to strengthen the reasoning and thinking powers as Agriculture. Hence it should be the settled and determined policy for the farmers of Maine, as well as of every other country, to cultivate their minds as well as their farms. Having come to these two conclusions, viz. to *work* and to *think*, there is but one other determination to make, and that is to persevere with untiring industry, patience and faith.

We will suppose that the mind has consented to these preliminary articles. Practical operation comes next. The farm should be examined and a system of operations laid down that will best bring about the results desired. This system in its general outlines must be based upon the same immutable principles, but their details must be as various as the difference in soil, position and capital of the farmer who has to conduct them. He should make himself acquainted with the different soils—ascertain their characteristic qualities, and learn their deficiencies and what will supply the lacks.

This branch alone is one of the most important that a practical farmer can attend to. It is this adding a suitable matter to improve a soil which constitutes the whole art and theory of manuring; a subject and a practice too much neglected by our farmers as a body. As a general thing, how many farmers ever think of using any other article as a manure, except what is made by their cattle or hogs? And yet there are many mineral substances equally as necessary in some soils as animal manure, and would be equally as efficient. In addition to this, in all probability there are many substances not yet used which will make good manures for certain soils and certain crops. Hence it should be the policy for every farmer to experiment occasionally, using new substances for a dressing, carefully noting the results.

It should be the policy for farmers not only to cultivate the best variety of crops which they can obtain, but also to endeavor by care and careful selection to improve them—to introduce and acclimate any thing that will be useful.

There are other subjects which, though not particularly agricultural in and of themselves, are nevertheless so intimately connected with its welfare and success, that the one flourishes in direct ratio to the success of the other. The first of these is the great and important subject of education. The rising generation are dependent upon the present for the facilities and the means of improving their minds and laying up stores of knowledge for future usefulness. Every generation must necessarily be dependent upon its predecessors for most if not all of the opportunities for acquiring an education; and this is a debt which can be repaid, by those who enjoy the privileges provided, in no other way than by transmitting to their successors like opportunities, stripped of their practical defects as much as their experience shall dictate and their power enable them to do it. Another subject is the kind of government and the policy pursued by it.

In this, we do not speak of the ephemeral party politics which agitate to day upon this or that point or question, and to-morrow upon another—but of the grand fundamental principles upon which our Republic is based, and which hitherto all agree in. It is the imperious duty of the farmer to watch—to scrutinize the movements of those whom they choose to enact and administer laws to them. It is in their power to oppose or to change. It should therefore be their settled and determined policy to examine into such systems as are recommended, and approve only of those that shall commend themselves by producing the greatest amount of general good. A great and a fearful responsibility rests upon the farmers of the United States, for in them is vested the power of doubling, nay, multiplying to tenfold the riches of the nation—of sustaining the whole amount of our population—of educating the youth, and of dictating to them rules and the course which they ought to pursue. Would to heaven, they could realize the importance of their situation, and realizing, prepare themselves to act with thorough understanding and consummate wisdom and prudence.

BARLEY AND OAT HULLING MACHINES.

We wish that there was a machine for this business in every grist mill. We are convinced that when once the farmers of Maine had become acquainted with the good qualities of hulled barley for puddings, &c. they would all cultivate this valuable crop, and use it as a substitute for rice. We had one in our village for a short time, which from some defect is not now in operation. We however availed ourselves of it when in operation and were much gratified with the experiment. It is an object well worth the attention of proprietors of Grist mills and farmers, and we hope that some of our ingenious mechanics will exercise their ingenuity in improving and constructing the machine for this purpose. When once it comes into use the community will be unwilling to be without them.

THE SEASON.—For a few weeks past we have had fine weather, though the nights have been somewhat cool. We have not seen the apple trees so full of blossoms for many a year, and we hope that a bountiful crop of apples will be the result. The trees have had one year of almost perfect rest, and a full crop will have a joyful welcome next fall.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the "American Citizen," a new paper published in Camden in this State, and edited by J. R. Shaw, Esq., formerly of this town. It is "anti Whig and anti Orthodox," and the Editor lays the lash on to those whom he considers his opponents, as if he were in earnest.

A NUT FOR GUNNERS.—Mr Luther Cobb of this town has a gun which, loaded in the usual way with powder and shot, and fired, the powder will explode, but the shot and wadding be left behind. The better or quicker the powder, the more often will the above results take place. How do you account for this?

MORE KICKS.

The Editor of the Yankee Farmer is also out upon us, though somewhat mildly, in regard to the communication which we published, by the request of the writer, Mr Barton, respecting Agricultural Journals connected with Seed Stores and Agricultural Warehouses.

It is new doctrine to us, that we are responsible for what may be published by request of any individual who may differ in opinion from others, and who is willing to avow himself and signify his intention to take all blame upon his own shoulders, and yet those who have taken umbrage at his remarks, have very cautiously refrained from addressing themselves to the writer, but very generously thrown their censures upon the Editor. Be it so, gentlemen, do as you please. We have passed through more fiery trials than these, and came out unscathed, and we have strong hopes of *surviving* this blast of hot displeasure. After quoting friend Drews remarks (which we published in our last) the Editor says—

Remarks by the Editor of the Yankee Farmer.—We noticed the ridiculous article above aluded to, and it reminded us of the old lady, who on hearing it observed that a certain minister was so very illiterate that he could scarcely read, gravely exclaimed "So much the better, for he has no human learning to depend on." It is late in the day to hold up the doctrine, that the more ignorance the more honesty; such stuff will not be swallowed by an enlightened community without some rumination.

Every intelligent farmer knows very well that an important qualification for an editor of an agricultural paper is a good knowledge of agricultural mechanics; and how can this information be obtained without a familiar acquaintance with agricultural warehouses, where may be examined the various implements and machines in use, and by testing such things, witnessing their practical operation and comparing their several advantages in order to judge of their utility?

We are aware that the editor who is more retired while laboring under a disadvantage in this respect, and liable to puff an inferior article, has his advantages also from his situation, and it is a narrow policy that would array papers against each other on account of their local situation, affording greater or less facilities for the publishers and editors to play off deception.

The editor of a paper not connected with a seed and implement store, may advertise or puff a worthless article, and thus honestly aid in gulling the farmers, when a peep into a depository of machines and implements would at

once show the error into which he has unintentionally fallen.

We wish that the writer who warns farmers against taking papers connected with agricultural establishments, lest the editor deceive them by commending articles which the publishers would sell, examine papers differently situated, and see the implements and machines figured and recommended in them; and then step into the warehouse and see such articles neglected and rusting, while better ones are advertised by the publishers and recommended by the editors which he censures so *liberally*.

As a striking instance of the deception to which farmers are liable, we lately noticed in an agricultural paper published in the interior, the representation of a *thing* called "Smith's Subsoil Plough *improved*." At that time Smith's plough had not been used in this country in order to learn whether it was susceptible of improvement, and until very recently it had not been introduced into this country, and that *thing*, which seemed like an attempt at caricature, must have been an *entire invention* by some one who had never seen Smith's plough, nor had dreamed of any thing that resembled it.

Let each agricultural editor avail himself of the advantages his situation affords, of collecting and disseminating useful information, and in this way the whole editorial corps are mutually benefitted, and the information of all may be spread before the readers of each journal: and above all, let brotherly love prevail and let us suffer none to stir up strife among us.

Let us show to the editors of political papers, and also to those who conduct religious journals, that it is not our principal business to dwell on our differences in opinion, but to promote the great and good object in which we profess to be engaged. Let us be to them a pattern, for surely something of the kind is wanted. Let us exhibit towards each other in practice those many endearing qualities which they profess.

Original.

THE GARGET IN COWS.

Mr Holmes: I observed in the last farmer, that your correspondent of Peru has undertaken some pretty severe strictures, on a communication of mine, wherein I attempted to give my opinions of the Cause of garget in Milch Cows. How far he has succeeded in controverting any positions assumed by me—I leave it to the public to judge—One fact the Gent may yet learn that words are but sounds and that bare assertions unaccompanied with proof, have but little weight, with the more discriminating and Judicious. Be assured Sir I should not have condescended to notice his production, were it not for the garbled manner in which he has seen fit to quote from some of my remarks, giving to the public a distorted and different meaning from what they conveyed and thereby propagating error.

The Gent. appears to be one of those grave puritanical sort of folks, who sees things "through the dingy glass of melancholy," and has an instinctive dread at any thing like "fun" as he is pleased to term it—one who "will sit like his grandsire's cat in alabaster and say "when I ope my lips let no dog bark"—A "vinegar aspect" kind of a man "who would not show his teeth in way of a smile though Nestor swear the jest be laughable"—Take courage brother Jenne—cheer up, and hum over the following occasionally.

> And though our paths with cares be clouded,
> And life's charms, prove all a dream;
> Yet will I on, with hope enshrouded,
> Long as my weary Sun shall beam.

The Gent. commences with the modest and self complacent slap up, that I said the subject had never been thoroughly investigated, and that he should say to me "thou art the Man" (a poser) and having drawn his arrows to the heads, and driven them to the feather—used me up (as he supposes) like a Kilkenny cat, and left me without a mouse—he then seems to enjoy his victory, as vauntingly as did the Irishman who surrounded three Grenadiers.

He observes, "the he has it from good authority, that the cows kept near Boston, to supply the city with milk, are never troubled with garget—that they are milked but twice a day and that early and late—that they have every inducement to keep the best cows and feed in such a manner as to produce the greatest flow of milk." Now I will readily admit that all those Cows, kept near large cities for supplying the inhabitants with milk, are less subject to garget, for the reason, that they are less exposed to the exciting causes which produce it—that they are milked thoroughly and *more regular*, no one can doubt, their feed though it may be richer, is more uniform throughout the year, they are not subject to those sudden changes of feed, which our cows are, which is one grand operating cause of garget and which can only be remedied, by more frequent and *regular* milking—they are not kept on a stinted dry feed some seven months in the year, and then turned into a fall flush of green clover, on perhaps new lands about the time of their calving; and not unfrequently straying over night. If cows under such management with the aid of some few less conspiring causes (which I have heretofore named) escape garget, they are not worth much as milkers. But the Gent. thinks he has me fairly "on the hip" when he named the case of his old cow having the garget, when nearly dry and within two months of her calving, and gravely asks if it can be owing to the distention of her Bag—I answer, yes, but not at the time he refers to, (for he observed she had been afflicted with the garget before;) the Gent. has either overlooked or forgotten that I stated in a former number of the Farmer, that all such cases (and I have had many) arise from a morbid condition of their Bags *caused by previous injuries*, by a monstrous and unnatural distention. He further observes, "that he has seen cows in Massachusetts with "caked Bags" caused without doubt as he thinks by an over pressure of milk, but which readily subsided by proper treatment" without doubt, for the cases are almost invariably milder there, than in more northern regions where there is less regularity and vegetation more rapid. But there is one view of the question—one position I am willing to assume, which if it were carried into effect, would forever put this mooted question at rest and test the truth or falsity of the opinions I have advanced, touching the origin and cause of garget in milch cows—which is in commencing an experiment with heifers, by having their bags drawn dry either by natural or artificial means, or allow no unnatural distention, neither before or after calving, for a succession of years—if there is regularity in feed—care observed in these rules, and if there is one single solitary case of garget occurs among any subject to this experiment I will give it up. There is yet another experiment which may be tried with much less time and pains; and I hope your Peru correspondent will do us the favor to try it. The popular notions are, the general belief is, that the cow is affected with garget just in proportion to the swelling of her Brisket by inserting the garget root. Now take two cows one a confirmed garget—the other in health—submit them both to the same operation of garget root in the dewlap—let there be a similarity in every respect (with the above exception) and if there is any difference in the swelling, I will then give it up—But as yet I can see or learn nothing to change my views or shake my faith, with regard to the true cause of garget in milch cows.

Respectfully yours,

Henry Butman.

Dixmont, May 20th, 1840.

Original.

Saco River, May, 1840.

Dear Doctor:—I inquired of one of our village agriculturalists a few days since, how much "China Tree" Corn he intended planting this year. "None at all—confound it," was the hasty reply. "You don't get another story for Doctor Holmes' Farmer, this year I can assure you." Those who got humbugged to their hearts' content, now declare the China Tree Corn a humbug. They have proved it, or rather it proved them, and now they felicitate themselves in being wise and prudent enough to learn from experience. This is something of a piece with the "Empty Starer" in the midst of an admiring crowd, who declared that he knew General Jackson just as quick as they told him who he was. "They pointed out the old man" said he "to me, and told me that was him, and I know'd him in less than a minute." Truly "seeing is believing; but feeling is the naked truth."

It has often been objected to our agricultural population, that they are slow to learn, that while those of every other occupation and calling avail themselves of all the improvements which the spirit of the age brings forth, the Farmers are content to let well enough alone; to be no wiser than their fathers were. But the day of this reproach is fast disappearing. It is daily being proved, that the good avails of skill and science are nowhere's more productive than in their application to the business of farming. That farmer would be blind, most wilfully blind to his own interests who should *now* refuse to see and acknowledge this evident truth.

There is perhaps no class, who resent deception more readily, or remember it longer, than our farmers. They carry this prudence to a fault. The injunction, to prove all things and hold fast that which is good is too readily neglected and forgotten, if the first experiment fails, or in trial proves a "humbug." For this reason it is that Grant Thorburn has done more of injury by palming off one cheat upon the farming community (though he may have been more cheated himself, than cheating, so far as intention goes) than he can atone for by years of honest dealing. Let the self-humbugged, and humbugging vender come to confession at once, and he will be forgiven and may at the same time avert the evil results which will be only too sure to follow his deception.

The Farmers in this region were never more busy than this season. The lumbering business on the Saco is pretty well "done too" and those who have employed themselves or been employed in its manufacture are quitting what has proved at best but a precarious calling. They have found it more a down-stream than an up-hill business. Our river-drivers are now taking a drive at farming and find "there is a reality in it." Faith in an abundant season is felt and expressed in every quarter. Should the fond anticipations of those who now sow in hope be realised in the fruition of a plentiful harvest, this world's people may after next autumn suck their thumbs till '43. Then the end of the world, according to Miller will overtake them—whether at work in the field or grinding in the mill—(I reckon they who try to swallow Miller's theories will choke worse than those Grant Thorburn gagged with his China corn cob.)

The land bordering on this river, as you are doubtless aware, is well adapted to the raising of corn, and potatoes too—Chenangoes, Pinkeyes, Kidneys, Lady's Finger—and *some* Rohans, that would make every day a holiday in an Irish household. But no farmer thinks his crop complete if he does not "top off" with a chamber full of corn—and truly there is no more grateful sight! The rich and ripe golden ears, veritable "yellow boys," coined in the mint and stamped in the *die* of old mother earth! There is no other exhibition that can for a moment compare with it.

The corn crop is the Farmers special delight. Its raising forms his special care from the time the kernel is committed to the earth until it passes the ordeal of the merry husking and is traced and garnered in the attic chamber. It is valued only according to its worth—for it costs more in time, care, and attention, than any or than all other varieties of crop. But the farmer will have it though the price of its production equals its market value. The smoking brown loaf is the consummation of all labor bestowed, and is always sure of a *warm* reception, when it first emerges from the oven and presents itself to breakfast with the farmer's family. This is the height of the "Corn Bounty" and the little pittance from the state can add nothing to the grateful feeling it inspires. No sight is greeted by the intelligent traveller more cheerfully than a field of growing corn. From the moment the tender blade puts forth until the green ear is formed, and then the full corn in the ear, it is the general favorite—"the observed of all observers." It is so with the whole animal creation, from man to the least creature that he is lord over. That sacreligious black-coat, the crow, with his elongated phiz and sanctimonious caw assesses and collects his tithe-part where the blade makes its first appearance above ground. *His* affection is early declared, and proved "true love at first sight" by his oft and long continued "delicate attentions." The marks of his many kind remembrances are evidenced through the entire season by the barren hills which rifled of their first shoots, show themselves like plague spots marring the beauty and harmony of the corn-field though in a less degree than they mar the feelings of the farmer. The frequent cry of "cattle in the corn-field" need not be repeated here as proof of the frequency with which the lowing kine carry violent incursion into this forbidden sanctum. No sight is more instinctive with amusement than that exhibited by the "whole family" when this hated, yet expected cry is uttered forth.—Boys and girls and dogs are in requisition and the voice of the "old man" in thunder and the "old woman" in screams make the whole region round about vocal, cheering and impelling the whole posse to the rescue. The intruders are expelled with something harder than "apostolical knocks," and care is taken to fill up the breach in the fence in such a manner that the offence shall not be again repeated. The ox, that only meant to solace himself in the engagement of what he had materially assisted in bringing to maturity, and the cow, that hoped by the incorporation of corn in the milk to distend her milk-udders to the utmost, are driven to their home in the pasture.—From thence they look back, as Lot's wife upon Sodom, though the lesson received forbids them from making another encroachment. Immediate and oft turning back would soon insure the reputation of being unruly, and "breachy" which is a dangerous appellation for neat stock—and the animal so named if he did not mend his ways—would soon like Lot's wife be packed, pickled and preserved in salt. The whole squirrel tribe are prone to commit depredations upon the farmer's cornfield. Indeed they love well to be corn fed "in the season of it." The sight of a squirrel, about sunset (for they generally choose that period of the day) laboring and tugging with all his might to shoulder off the "biggest ear" to a place of concealment and safety, amply compensates for the diminution occasioned by this felonious abstraction from the final crop. The squirrel by his cunning and artifice is competent to instruct every petty thief in the "tricks of *the* trade." His plans are laid and executed in a way that proves a sad puzzle to those who

counsel his detection. "A boy and gun" however generally proves an unequal match for him—two against one—and he is oft times literally blown out of existence, while loaded down and staggering under the weight of pilfered spoil, without warning and without time to disburden his back of its heaped up imperfections and enormities. To him stolen corn is sweet, but the end thereof is, to be shot like a felon.

It is amid cares and perplexities and trials like these that the corn is planted and reared and garnered. But all are as nothing when compared with the misery which a single night's frost can inflict. Crows and cattle and squirrels and raccoons may harrass and madden the farmer; but 'tis for a moment. The early frost when it seizes upon the ear while full, in the "milky-way," causes a grief — which cuts to the heart's core. The sad sight is contemplated "more in sorrow than in anger."

Yours truly, SALATHIEL.

Original

FOWL MEADOW GRASS, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—In your paper of May 18, p. 113, is a paragraph in which you mention the subject of *Fowl meadow grass*, calling it botanically *Agrostis Stricta* this I beg leave to correct. I do it from the authority of a communication written in 1817, now before me, by a gentleman in New York. He gives its name (fowl meadow grass) in botany *Poa Araria, Spicalis Subbifloris;* and says it was first discovered in a meadow in Dedham and was supposed to have been brought thither by water-fowls. And he further adds, it is an excellent grass for wet meadows, has been known to yield three tons of hay to an acre in a season. It remains so long green, it may be mowed at any time from July till October. There is another grass mentioned in the abovenamed communication called *Bentgrass*. and in botany *Agrostis Stolonifera*, which from the description of it seems to be the same mentioned by Mr. Wood in his communications under the name of the "true fowl meadow grass." I pretend to no criticisms in these matters; but merely state from the authority of another who sustains the reputation of being well versed in the subject. If correct let him correct; if not let him be corrected himself. Of this grass I subjoin the substance of his remarks. This grass *(bentgrass)* which is commonly called the *Fiorin*, is a native of this country, as well as of others. It grows in that part of Ireland which is antiguous to the Giant's Causeway, and also round Lough Neigh. It grows in great profusion on the islands below the city of Albany. By chemical experiments, it is found more nourishing than any grass grown. In the Orcheston meadow, in England, it has yielded nine tons per acre in a season. Its bulk when growing, does not seem greater than that of some other grasses; but it is uncommonly heavy.—Sheep and neat cattle are very fond of it. When given to cows, it increases the quantity, and improves the quality of their milk. It grows as well in the shade as elsewhere, and may be grown either from the seeds, or from the s rings or runners of the grass, as they will take root at each joint, with but a slight covering of earth after they appear to be perfectly lifeless. It delights in a moist wet soil; thrives well even on wet boggy lands, and covers them with so tough a sward, that teams may readily go on them. It is also well suited to lands which can be irrigated, or to such as can be overflowed. It is not a fit grass to be connected with any alternate husbandry; as, after it has got complete footing in a suitable soil, it is hardly to be eradicated. This, however, I consider to be no objection to its culture, in all lands to which it is properly adapted; for, if more of these be found on any farm than may be thought expedient to be cultivated with it for mowing grounds, it will be found equally profitable for pasturage. It is longer in coming to maturity than other grasses. Here (Maine) it will be fit for the scythe about the last of August. Its small bulk, in proportion to its weight, renders it much less expensive to keep under cover, than the hay made of other grasses. It would seem, there are several varieties of this grass; and, probably that cultivated in Great Britain is superior in product, to any found here. It has been found however, in this country to produce four and a half tons per acre. It has been found from analysis of the quantity of nutritive matter contained in the various grasses that *this grass* contains six parts out of a hundred red clover four, and other grasses from two to five parts.

On the whole, I am of opinion that a great acquisition to the wealth of this country will be found in the extensive cultivation of the Fiorin, where lands are best adapted to it. Let it be tried. B. F. W.

West Sidney, April, 1840.

NOTE.—The grass in question is not a *Poa* but a species of Agrostis. The question is, which species of this genus is it? We will examine as soon as it is in flower and ascertain. From the above description it seems to be marvellously like the "*Stolonifera*."—ED.

Original.

QUERIES FOR MECHANICS.

MR. HOLMES:—Will some of of your correspondents answer the following questions and oblige a

MECHANIC.

1. Which form for a pump bellows will blow the most with a given power, one four feet diameter or one only one foot diameter?

2. Suppose you have a beam made fast at one end with the weight of a ton on the other, and you wish to raise the ton four feet up and down with a crank, would you put a long crank at the end near the weight, or a short crank toward the fixed end? and which would require most power?

3. What is the best mode of getting water out of a well 65 feet deep? how can the most water be obtained with the least power?

SOMERSET CENTRAL AG. SOCIETY.

The Trustees of the Somerset Central Agricultural Society, offer the following Premiums on Crops the present year.

Best summer wheat, not less than one acre	$3 00
2d best	2 00
3d do	1 00
best burnt land wheat, do, 1 vol. Me. Farmer	2 00
2d do	1 00
best rye, not less than one acre	2 00
2d do	1 00
3d do.	50
best acre Indian Corn, 1 vol. Maine Farmer and two dollars	4 00
2d do do	2 50
3d do do	1 50
best crop of peas not less than 1-2 acre	1 50
best do oats and peas, 3-4 peas, 1 acre	2 00
best do oats not less than one acre	2 00
2d best do	1 00
best do barley do do	2 00
2d do do do	1 00
best crop white beans, not less than 1-4 acre	2 00
2d do do	1 00
best crop Rutabaga do	2 50
2d do do	1 50
best crop Flax do	1 50
best crop potatoes, not less than one acre, 1 vol. Me. Farmer and $1	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00
best crop of carrots not less than 1-16 acre	1 50
do do onions not less than 1 square rod	1 00
For the greatest nett income from one acre, let the crops be what they may, 1 Vol. Maine Farmer, and one dollar money,	3 00

Committee on Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Peas, Oats & Peas—Maj. Joseph Emery, Asa Holway, and Artemas Heald.

Committee on other Crops—Eliphalet Allen, Capt. Salmon White, and William L. Wheeler.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTIONS.

We are glad to learn that Sabbath and other schools in the city and vicinity of New York, and some in Ohio and other parts of the country, are already engaged in preparing for SCIENTIFIC CONVENTIONS on the Fourth of July. Collections of plants, minerals, shells, drawings, and other specimens of nature and art are to be exhibited and explained on the occasion.

Dialogues, poetry, and other pieces are prepared, to be spoken by the pupils at the meetings; one of which we herein present to our readers, and invite to it their particular attention; also two pieces for the same occasion which will probably appear in our future numbers, as we hope to have something for the proposed conventions, in every number, between this and the coming July.

It also gives us great pleasnre to learn that some schools have already commenced their "SCIENTIFIC EXCURSIONS" for collecting specimens of minerals, &c., for the occasion; also, that they are active and industrious in preparing drawings of various kinds, and among them, Scripture illustrations, taken from Bible Dictionaries, or other works which contain them.

A print of the robe and breastplate of the Jewish High Priest, with a description or some account of the twelve stones set in the latter, we have given in the preceding column of our present sheet. The African Locust, also, and some other specimens of Scripture Natural History, we may perhaps be able to represent in our columns, for the specific object of being drawn by our young readers, to be presented or exhibited at the scientific meetings they may attend, for celebrating the birth-day of our Independence.

For several years past, schools in Pennsylvania and other parts of the country, have adopted the plan here mentioned, to commemorate, and to aid in perpetuating the liberties of our country. No plan hitherto adopted has afforded so much unalloyed pleasure; none, we believe, is so well calculated to promote the intelligence andvirtue of all classes and ages of our citizens, especially the young. None of course is so well calculated to lay broad, and deep, and strong, the corner and foundation stones of all our republican institutions, or to confer upon the world the blessings of republicanism.—Sabbath School Monitor.

MISELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Turnips. Peel off half an inch of the stringy outside. Full-grown turnips will take an hour and a half gentle boiling; if you slice them, which most people do, they will be done sooner; try them with a fork; when tender, take them up and lay them on a sieve till the water is thoroughly drained from them. Send them up whole; do not slice them.

To keep up sash windows. This is performed by means of cork, in the simplest manner, and with scarcely any expense. Bore three or four holes in the sides of the sash, into which insert common bottle corks, projecting about the sixteenth part of an inch. These will press against the window frames, along the usual groove, and by their elasticity support the sash at any height which may be required.

To weld tortoise shell. Provide a pair of pincers, the tongs of which will reach four inches beyond the rivet. Now file the tortoise shell clean to a tap joint, carefully observing that there be no grease about it. Wet the joint with water; apply the pincers hot, following them with water, and the shell will be found to be joined, as if it were originally the same piece.

To boil yellow or large white Turnips.—Wash, pare, and throw them into cold water; put them on in boiling water with a little salt, and boil them from two hours to two and a half, drain them in a cullender, put them into a saucepan, and mixing in a bit of butter, with a beater mash them very smoothly, add half a pint of milk, mix it well with the turnips, and make them quite hot before serving. If they are to be served plain, dish them as soon as the water is drained off.

Turnip tops, are the shoots which grow out (in the spring) of the old turnip roots. Put them into cold water an hour before they are to be dressed; the more water they are boiled in, the better they will look; if boiled in a small quantity of water they will taste bitter; when the water boils, put in a small handful of salt, and then your vegetables; if fresh and young, they will be done in about twenty minutes; drain them on the back of a sieve.

Veal Sausages.—Take equal quantities of lean veal and fat bacon, a handful of sage, and a few anchovies. Beat all in a mortar, and season well with pepper and salt; when wanted for use, roll and fry it, and serve either with fried sippets, or on stewed vegetables, or white collops.

LEGAL.

TAXES.

Mr. Editor:—Are Mill logs in the stream and pond, and Lumber at the mills or on the wharves, taxable property, by the laws of this State, where they are situated, if the owners do not reside in the town or State?

We are unable to find any provision of law by which logs and lumber thus situated are taxable in the town where they lie "if the owners do not reside in the town or State."

The general rule in regard to public taxes is, that every person liable to be taxed is to be assessed for his personal property, in the town of which he is an inhabitant. There are exceptions to this rule, but we are not aware of any embracing this species of property. It is owned out of the town where it lies—It is not so possessed, according to the question, that it can be legally taxed to the possessor. It is specially excepted from the provisions of the first clause of Sec. 5 of the last Act; and we are of opinion that it comes under the general rule, and is taxable only to the owner in the town where he is an inhabitant. See Tax Act of 1840, Sec. 5; Gardiner Cotton and Woolen Factory Co. v. Gardiner, Green. Reps. Vol. 5, p 138—Mass. Rep. Vol. 17, p. 461.

AGRICULTURAL.

PISCATAQUIS CO. AG. SOCIETY.

It gives us pleasure to hear that the farmers of Piscataquis county are waking up to their interests and have organised a society. We wish them every success. Below we copy their bye-laws agreeably to their request.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

An Act to incorporate the Piscataquis Agricultural Society.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That Joseph Kelsey, George Douty, William G. Clark, William Oaks Jr., Isaac B. Whorff, Jeremiah Leach, Barnabas Bursley, George W. Brett, Nathaniel S. Staples, John H. Loring, Bradbury True Jr., Leonard Howard, J. P. Moore, Atherton Clark, Moses P. Hanson, Jacob Pettingill Jr., Samuel R. Bearce, Calvin S. Douty, James T. Blair, Howard Turner, G. D. Parshley, Stephen Lowell, Moses Flanders, Cotton Brown, Joseph Morgridge, Charles Proctor, Jacob H. Reed, Hersey Bishop, David Merrill, C. C. Parshley, Abel Brockway, A. J. W. Stevens, William W. Lucas, John H. Griffin, Ezekiel Warren, Winslow Harrington, William S. Ordway, Jacob True, Eleazer Brown, Peter Staples, Benjamin Ford, with their associates, successors, and assigns be, and hey hereby are, incorporated into a Company, by the name of the Piscataquis Agricultural Society, for the purpose of mutual improvement in agriculture, and the mechanic arts, and of a more general diffusion of information upon subjects connected with those pursuits. And said Corporation shall have power, by the name aforesaid, to sue and defend suits at law—have and use a common seal—make by-laws and regulations for the management of their affairs, not repugnant to the laws of the State—take and hold any estates real and personal, the annual income of which shall not exceed two thousand dollars, to be used exclusively for the promotion and improvement of Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Mechanic arts—and sell, or lease the same at their discretion, and use and exercise all the powers which are enjoyed by other Agricultural Societies in this State, and may assess upon its respective members a yearly tax, not exceeding three dollars each—and enforce the same by provisions to be made in the by-laws.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That any three of the persons above named, may call the next meeting of the Corporation, by publishing the time and place thereof, fourteen days previously, in the Democratic Republican, a newspaper printed in Dover.

Pursuant to the provisions of the foregoing act, the following notice was published in the Democratic Republican aforesaid, April 11, 1840.

Agreeably to the provisions of Section 2d, of "An Act to incorporate the Piscataquis Agricultural Society"—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of said Society, will be held at the School House, at Sangerville village, on Saturday, the 25th of April, inst. at one o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH KELSEY,
STEPHEN LOWELL,
WILLIAM OAKS, JR.,
WILLIAM G. CLARK,
BARNABAS BURSLEY.

April 9th, 1840.

Agreeably to the foregoing notice, the Piscataquis Agricultural Society, met at the time and place before specified, and made choice of Stephen Lowell, *Chairman*, and William G. Clark, *Secretary*.

On motion, Voted, That a Committee of five be chosen to draft By-Laws, for the government of the Society.

Alonzo J. W. Stevens of Parkman, Joseph Kelsey of Guilford, Barnabas Bursley of Sangerville, David Merrill of Parkman, Hersy Bishop of Sangerville, were chosen said Committee.

The foregoing Committee reported the following code of By-Laws, which were adopted.

ARTICLE I.—The Society shall meet annually, on the second Tuesday in March, at ten A. M., and semi-annually, on the second Wednesday of September, at one o'clock P. M., at such place as they shall appoint. Ten members shall constitute a quorum (after the present meeting) to transact business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

ART. II. Any person who may be proposed to the Trustees, and approved by them, and to whose admission the members agree by vote, may become a member of this Society, by subscribing the By-Laws.—Provided that, at this meeting, any person may become a member by proposing himself to the Society—and their vote to admit him as such.

ART. III. Any person who may pay into the Treasurer, at one time, the sum of ten dollars, shall be considered a member for life—and be entitled to all the privilegee and benefits of the Society, and not be liable to pay any assessments.

ART. IV. The Society shall have power to raise such sum as they shall think proper by equal assessments on such members as have signed the by-laws, (life members excepted) which sum shall not exceed one dollar on any member per year.

ART. V. The officers of this Society shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Collector, Agent and Librarian, three or more Trustees, a Committee on Tools, Implements of Husbandry and Manufactures, a Committee of three on Stock, Valuable Trees, Shrubs and Plants—which Committees are to be denominated three Standing Committees. All the above mentioned officers to be chosen by ballot hereafter, at the annual meeting.

ART. VI. The President, and in his absence the Vice President, shall preserve order in the meetings, state questions declare votes, and upon application of the Trustees, shall call special meetings of the Society, appoint the time and give due notice thereof to the Recording Secretary.

ART. VII. The Corresponding Secretary, shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, according to the direction of the Trustees, and render such returns to the Secretary of State, as the law requires.

ART. VIII. The Recording Secretary, shall keep a fair and faithful record of the transactions of the Society, and present the same at every meeting, for the inspection of the members. Twelve days prior to every meeting, he shall cause a notice thereof, stating the time, place, and object to be published in all the papers in this County—and notify members of their admittance, by vote of the Society.

ART. IX. The Treasurer shall make a faithful entry of all the monies of the Society—from what source they accrued—answer the orders of the Trustees—keep a regular account of all his receipts and disbursements, and present the same at every annual meeting, for examination, and shall render such returns to the Secretary of State, as the law requires.

ART. X. The Collector shall collect all monies due the Society, and pay the same over to the Treasurer, and shall receive for his services, such a per cent on the amount collected, as the Society shall, by vote, allow.

ART. XI. The Trustees shall superintend and direct the concerns of the Society, from one meeting to another—propose improved methods of managing the Agricultural interests—publish such communications, direct the three Standing Committees what sum may be appropriated for premiums on such subjects as the Committees may recommend, draw orders on the Treasurer, audit his accounts, and at each of the stated meetings make a report of their proceedings, and such other communications as they may think tend to promote the objects of the Society.

ART. XII. The three Standing Committees shall apportion such sums as the Trustees may direct to be offered in premiums, on such objects in any way encouraging any of the branches or departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, or Manufactures, as they, at their discretion, think best—and report a list of the same, to the Trustees. They shall determine the manner in which premiums shall be awarded, and appoint the necessary Committees to carry the same into effect.

ART. XIII. The Agent shall purchase such articles as he may be directed by a vote of the Society, or the Trustees, and dispose of them under the direction of the Trustees, for and on account of the Society.

ART. XIV. The Librarian shall take charge of the Books of the Society, and keep a correct list of the same. He may loan them to any member of the Society, who shall not be permitted to retain any book more than eight weeks, under a penalty of five cents per week, for every week he may retain any book more than that time—and no member shall be permitted to have more than one volume at the same time.

ART. XV. In the event of the death, incapacity, resignation, or removal out of the county of either of the Secretaries, Treasurer, Collector, Librarian, or Agent, the Trustees shall take charge of the Books Papers, and property pertaining to the office thus vacated—and shall deliver the same to such member as they shall appoint, to fill the office, till the next stated meeting, when a new choice shall be made.

ART. XVI. At any meeting of the Society, such Committees may be appointed as shall be judged expedient.

ART. XVII. In the events of the failure of any annual meeting of the Society, the last Trustees are authorized to call a meeting of the Society, at such time and place, and in such manner, as they think best.

ART. XVIII. Any person may withdraw from this Society, after delivering all property in his possession, belonging to the Society, and paying all arrearages due the Society, by giving notice thereof, to the Secretary.

ART. XVIIII. A Cattle Show, Examination, and Fair, shall be held on the first Tuesday in October, in each year—commencing in 1841, under such regulations as the Trustees may order.

ART. XX. The Treasurer shall give a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars—and the Collector shall give a bond, with sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars—to the Trustees of the Society, to account for all monies by them received.

ART. XXI. The foregoing Laws and Regulations may be altered at either of the stated meetings of the Society (provided the motion so to amend, is made at a previous meeting) by concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

All other questions shall be decided by vote of the majority.

After the adoption of the second article of the By-Laws, twenty-seven gentlemen were received as members of the Society.

The following gentlemen were then elected to serve as officers of the Society, for the ensuing year.

COL. DANIEL CHASE, *President.*

JOSEPH MOULTON,
SETH NELSON,
CHARLES HOWARD, } *Vice Presidents.*

William G. Clark, *Rec. Sec'y*—Moses P. Hanson, *Cor. Sec'y*—Atherton Clark, *Treasurer*—Jefferson P. Moor, *Collector*—Stephen Lowell, *Agent and Librarian.*

JOSEPH KELSEY,
BARNABAS BURSLEY,
CORNELIUS N. GOWER, } *Trustees.*

EAST SOMERSET COUNTY
Agricultural Society.

The Trustees of said Society offer the following premiums on stock, crops and manufactured articles, the present year.

Exhibition to be at Palmyra village, on the last Wednpsday in September and first Thursday in October.

CROPS.	1st premium.	2d premium.	3d premium.	4th premium.
Best crop summer wheat not less than one acre,	$4,00	3,00	2,00	1
Best crop summer wheat on burnt land not less than one acre,	3,00	2,00		
Best crop rye on plowed land, summer or winter, not less than one acre,	3,00	2,00	1,00	
Best crop Indian Corn on one acre,	4,00	3,00	2,00	1
Best 1-2 acre peas.	2,00	1,00		
For the most peas raised amongst potatoes from the least quantity of seed,	2,00	1,00		
Best acre peas and oats, half peas,	3,00	2,00	1,00	
Best half acre peas,	2,00	1,00		
Best crop barley on 1 acre,	3,00	2,00	1,00	
Best crop flax on 1-4 acre,	3,00	2,00	1,00	
" 1-4 acre ruta baga,	3,00	2,00	1,00	
" 1-4 do white beans,	2,00	1,00		
" crop potatoes on 1 acre,	4,00	3,00	2,00	1
" " carrots on 1-6th acre,	2,00	1,00		
" barrel winter apples,	1,50	1,00	,75	
" onions not less that 8th	1,00			
" bushel apples to be presented to the society,	1,00			
For the greatest net income from one acre, let the crop be what it may,	3,00			
To any person living within the limits of the society for the largest crop wheat	2,00			

Best 24 ears seed corn,		,50		
Samuel Shaw, Thomas Gage, Elijah Wood, Jr. John Rowell, Ambrose Finson,	Standing Committee on Agriculture.			

STOCKS.

Best stud horse,	8,00	6,00		
" mare kept for breeding,	3,00	2,00		
" 2 year old colt,	2,00	1,00		
" 1 year do	1,00	,75		
" working oxen not to exceed eight years old,	4,00	3,00	2,00	1
" beef oxen,	3,00	2,00		
" yoke 3 years old steers,	3,00	2,00	1,00	
" " 1 year old "	1,00	,75	,50	
" " steer calves	1,00	,75	,50	
" team of working oxen not less than 6 yokes from any one town,	6,00	4,00	2,00	
" bull calf	2,00	1,00		
" milk cow,	3,00	2,00	1,00	
" beef cow,	1,50	1,00		
" heifer 3 years old,	2,50	1,50		
" " 2 years old that gives milk,	3,00	2,00	1,00	
" heifer one year old,	1,00	,75		
" heifer calf,	1,00	,75	,50	
" Merino or Saxon buck,	2,00	1,00		
" Dishly, common or crossed buck,	1,75	1,00		
" dozen Merino or Saxon ewes,	3,00	2,00		
" Dishly, common or crossed ewes	2,50	2,00		
" boar not less than four years old,	2,50	2,00		
" Sow and pigs,	3,00	2,00		
Oliver S. Neigh, Elijah Wood Jr. Aratez Haskell,	Standing Committee on Stock.			

MANUFACTURES.

Best sward plow,	1,50	1,00		
" cultivator,	1,00			
" 1-2 doz. pitchforks,	1,00			
" 1-2 doz. rakes,	1,00			
" 1-2 doz. axes,	1,00			
" improved churn,	1,50			
" improved threshing machine	2,00			
" cart wheels, home manufacture,	2,00			
" butter laid down in June, not less than 30lbs	2,50	2,00	1,50	1
" butter laid down after June, not less than 30lbs,	2,00	1,50	1,00	
" butter in balls, 20 lbs,	1,75	1,50	1,00	
" cheese of 20 lbs or over,	2,00	1,75	1,50	1
" woolen fulled cloth not less than 10 yards,	2,00	1,50	1,00	
" wool flannel not less than 10 yards,	1,00	,75	,50	
" linen table cloth 6 by 4	1,00	,75	,50	
" tow and linen cloth, not less than 10 yards	1,00	,75		
" pound woollen yarn,	,50	,37		
" " " worsted yarn,	,50	,37		
" " linen sewing thread,	,50	,37		
" 1-2 doz. dressed calf skins, best 1-2 doz. sides sole leather	1,00	1,00		
" 1-2 doz. sides dressed upper leather, best six sides harness leather,	1,00	1,00		
" pair calf skin boots, best thick boots,	1,00	,75		
" bureau native wood,	1,00			
" table native wood,	1,00			
" improved beadstead,	1,00			
Levi J. Merrick, Samuel Shaw, John Harvey	Standing Committee on Manufactures.			

REGULATIONS.

1st. All entries for premiums must be entered with Thomas Smith of St. Albans or Dr. Benjamin Pollard, Palmyra, previous to eight o'clock on the morning of the day of show.

2d. Written statements must be made to the adjudging committees previous to examination, specifying the kind and quantity of manure put upon the land the course pursued in cultivating the same, kind of soil cultivated, &c. the management the preceeding year, with an accurate account of the expense of raising the crop offered for the premium. Satisfactory evidence of the truth of their statements will be required. To be entitled to a premium the animal must be owned by a member or members of the society.

3d. The crop must be raised and the article manufactured by members of the society or in their families, except ploughs, cart wheels and thrashing machines.

4th. No premium will be given when the adjudging committee do not deem the object worthy, whether there be competition or not.

5th. All articles and animals must be in the place assigned for them by ten o'clock on the morning of the day of exhibition.

6th. The above regulations must be strictly complied with, and then no one will have an opportunity to find fault.

AMBROSE FINSON,
JOHN HARVEY,
LIVE PRINCE,
JOHN STINCHFIELD,
JAMES STEWART,
} Trustees of said Society.

St. Albans, May 2, 1840.

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Walter Corey's Cabinet and Chair Estaelishment, Portland.

The duty as well as good policy of fostering the arts and mechanical operations of our own State we shall unhesitatingly urge. Not that we would countenance the feeling of self importance which should look with jealousy on the improvements, which in other States may be made, and introduced amongst us; but it is right and proper to take special interest in the developement of native talent, and of supplying our own population with agricultural and domestic implements furniture &c. by the productive skill of artists who live in our midst. There is a great amount of native talent and business capacity in the State which has not been suitably encouraged and developed. We have been more dependent than we need to be on the other States for supplying our wants in the various implements of husbandry and house keeping. Our Ploughs must chiefly come from Massachusetts; our hoes, shovels and forks and scythes from there or the other States, our Clocks to be genuine must come from Connecticut, our knives and forks, spoons chairs tables &c. from abroad, the materials from one State or Country and the workmanship from another, whereas we ought to supply our own wants essentially and be producers and exporters ourselves. We need have little occasion to depend thus on others if we will use our own facilities properly. We have birch and maple in beautiful varieties which might to a great extent, supersede the mahogany of another climate, and we have mechanics who can manufacture these skillfully. It is but a few days since we had occasion to look into the Cabinet manufactory of Walter Corey Esq. of Portland and we cannot speak of it otherwise than as an establishment worthy of commendation and support. The owner and overseer at work vigorously with his own hands yet ready to wait on his customers, and able to do well by them. We had passed his door hundreds of times, but had never supposed that his business was so extensive, or that his articles were manufactured so generally under his own direction, and so near his Ware house. Just across the way from his store and near the book store of O. L. Sanborn is a large four story building occupied as the workshop. A horse power has been used to drive a turning lathe saw, boring implements &c. This is to be displaced by a small steam engine and it is probable that the work performed by machinery will be executed more rapidly than by horse power. With the present arrangements they are able to manufacture from 300 to 500 chairs per week beside other departments of the labor. For beauty and strength the articles manufactured here will compare well with those from any other establishment. Dealers in this line in Bath and other villages in the State attach a high value to the manufactures of Mr Corey, and it may well be doubted whether any advantage is gained by purchasing articles sent here from other States even if they could be procured at a little lower price. Good substantial chairs can be had here at from $7,50 to $10 per dozen and those of a fancy pattern and more materials of a higher price are a beautiful article. Some of maple from our own forests will challenge a comparison for beauty with any imported wood. We counsel readers who desire a good article to enquire for the chairs made by Walter Corey and examine them for themselves,

REV. PETER NOURSE.

Biographical Notice.

On Friday March 27, we were Providentially allowed to be present and participate in the funeral services of this aged minister, the late pastor of the Congregational church in Ellsworth. He died in Phippsburg at the house of Dr. Childs, who is a relative and who was, from eight till sixteen years of age, an inmate and as a child of Mr Nourse. Having had repeated opportunities of meeting him in his school room and in his pastoral relations, and having been especially interested in the traits of his character as developed in connexion with his returning from the pastoral charge, as well as his early and persevering efforts in the cause of education we are constrained to notice briefly his life and labors for the benefit of the living. For some of the facts connected with his early history we are indebted to surviving friends.

He was the son of Dea. Jonathan Nourse of Boston Mass. and the oldest of several children. He early thirsted for knowledge but for want of means to pursue a course of study he devoted himself to hard labor on the farm till about 22 years of age. A consciencious regard for truth and strict honesty was an early and fixed principle with him regulated his influence at home, his pursuit of knowledge at the University, and his subsequent efforts, for his friends and his race. He graduated at Harvard University, it is believed in 1802, and had the satisfaction of having sustained himself chiefly by his own exertions. He was earnest in his endeavors to persuade his younger brothers to pursue a course of studies but was unsuccessful except in the case of the youngest,* who under his fostering care prepared for a profession in which he takes a high rank as a citizen and a medical practitioner.

After entering the ministry Mr Nourse early visited Maine and it is believed that he preached in Bath and other places as early as 1804 or 5. He visited Ellsworth as a Missionary probably in 1809 or 10 and soon after opened a school, to which he gave much of his time and strength. He was settled as a pastor in Ellsworth in 18 and supported himself for many years by the joint income of the parish and the school. Few men probably have united the labors of a pastor and a teacher more successfully under the discouragements and embarrassments of a new country, but there is reason to believe the arduous labors of such a course were too severe and served to break down prematurely a vigorous constitution. His love of teaching and desire to promote the interests of education in the new region where his lot was cast, was the ruling passion which impelled him to incessant labors of a sedentary nature, and prevented him from extending his ministerial acquaintance and intercourse as he would otherwise have done. A large portion of the school teachers in an extensive region, for many years, had been at some period the pupils of Mr Nourse. It is probable that for a quarter of a century scarcely a year passed in which he had not a school during some part of it, and sometimes his school numbered more than 100 scholars, and among them were persons of all ages. In his earlier efforts it was a favorite object to persuade as many as possible to fit for college, and pursue an extended course; and he was accustomed to urge the study of languages, and especially the Latin, as an important branch, to those who did not contemplate an extended course. The influence of Mr Nourse upon education cannot be fully known and appreciated. Not only the families of the parish and of the village but those in a wide region around that place have been benefitted directly or indirectly. Many who are now parents are the better prepared for parental duties by the instructions received from him. Many teachers have diffused a better influence in the community from having been under his instructions.

It was a point of primary importance with Mr Nourse to awaken a thirst for knowledge, and to use this for the moral as well as intellectual advantage of his pupils. The bible and prayer and familiar instruction in all the moral virtues were marked features in his school, and his own life was constantly exerting a kindly influence upon his pupils in relation to these virtues. He desired to act the part of a peace maker in all his relations and it is not improbable this trait of his character prevented his preaching from assuming that decisive and discriminating character which is common in the different denominations. Indeed there is reason to believe that his own views of scripture doctrine, and of religions experience were not, for a large part of his ministry, so clear and decided as those of most ministers. His confiding parishoners were, at some periods of his ministry, in doubt as to his views of several scripture doctrines, but during the later periods of his ministry these doubts were removed, and his views became more decided and distinct. His most intimate friends must be satisfied that there was a change in his views, which, however gradual or imperceptible at any one period, yet a real change of sentiments in relation to several topics which have been in discussion.

His kindness and charity however were always more apparent than his theological opinions, even when at the close of his ministry a separation took place in the parish of which he had long been the pastor, and his views of doctrine and duty impelled him to go firmly with that portion of the church and parish which had taken the lead in a movement which resulted in the settlement of his successor. We speak with the more confidence on this point because it was our privilege to converse freely with him in relation to the whole subject of that movement, and to see the workings of his mind when the painfulness of separation was most keenly felt, and to be present and hear his tremulous voice in preaching and administering the sacrament soon after the pastoral relation had, in substance, been dissolved. Afterwards in the meeting of the council which installed his successor, and in repeated conversations after he had, for a year or more, sat under the

*Dr. Amos Nourse of Hallowell.

ministry of that successor, when the evidences of this change of sentiment and firm attachment to the views usually termed orthodox was very fully unfolded, this gentleness, kindness and charity were very strongly exhibited. His piety appeared more childlike and progressive than is usual at that period of life, and he seemed to enter with great fervor of spirit into the methods of instruction and plans of religious effort pursued by his successor. The remark which has sometimes been made that "ministers are not apt to make good parishoners," had no application to him. He was so far as has come to our knowledge, so long as he remained at Ellsworth a most earnest and candid hearer, and an affectionate co-operator with the pastor in every good work. His memory cannot but be cherished by the people of his former charge, whatever views they may adopt in reference to his theological opinions. They will have occasion to reflect upon his ministry of a quarter of a century with interest and affection. His own religious experience had doubtless some effect upon his manner of preaching on experimental religion, and it is not improbable that his peculiar views of doctrine and especially the doctrine of Christ had their effect upon his religions experience. It is also probable that his peculiar temperament and the state of his health had much effect upon his religious hopes. His conscientiousness being a prominent trait and his health being feeble, he was prone to write bitter things against his own heart. His wife had gone before him, and having no children of his own, he seemed to feel alone in the world, and the kind and affectionate attentions of his friends seemed to oppress him; as if his spirit was designed to be the benefactor and consoler of others, but would shrink from the consolations and joys designed for himself, lest they should have cost an effort to those he loved. His mind had seasons of darkness and trial in relation to his preparation for death, and the doubts and anxieties were freely expressed to christian and ministerial brethren who visited him, till near the closing scene when hope seemed to revive, a spirit of calm submission preceeded the final struggle. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Ellingwood from the words of Paul, 2 Tim. 3: 10, 11. *But thou hast fully known my doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, long-suffering, charity, patience, Persecutions, afflictions. which came unto me at Antioch, at Iconium, at Lystra; what persecutions I endured: but out of them all the Lord delivered me.*

The various trials of the christian and the christian minister were happily illustrated and the deliverances which the Lord affords his people, brought to view in a manner fitted to leave the just impression that *Godliness is profitable*. The other funeral services were performed by the Rev. Mr Boynton and the writer. The Rev Mr Trott having arrived during the services accompanied the other ministering brethren as pall bearers and the remains of the deceased were deposited in the family tomb of the Hon. Mark L. Hill.

SUMMARY.

Franklin County Agricultural Society.—We understand that the members of this society will meet at the Court House in Farmington on the 10th of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the choice of officers.

In conversation with one of the members we learn that it is doubtful whether they will have a Cattle Show this fall. We sincerely hope that they will. There is nothing in the world to hinder No matter if funds are low. Have a Show, premium or no premiums. The Sandy River boys can bring out as good stock as any other section of Maine if they only bestir themselves. And the Sandy River girls too are not slow in domestic manufactures. Bring them out—meet together—exchange friendly greeting one with the other, and you will go home wiser and happier and stronger than ever.

Who is the Greatest Man?—Our friend, ADAM MOTT, of Wilton, a man of sportive humor, and as fat as any Alderman in christendom, is inclined to think that he is the *greatest man* in the State. He weighs 300 lbs. what his height and girt is we do not know. If you have a larger one bring him on. Friend Mott says he knocks under to the Ladies. He called upon one of the fair sex of Fryeburg not long since, whom he thought would weigh 600 lbs. He felt so small in her presence that he made his bow and retired without further ceremony.

DESTRUCTION OF NATCHEZ.

The New Orleans papers of the 9th contain a brief account of the devastation of the city of Natchez, attended with the loss of some hundred lives, which occurred the preceding day, in consequence of a tornado which visited that devoted city. About 2 o'clock, P. M., a dark cloud made its appearance in the southwest, preceded by a loud and continued roaring of the winds; as it came on swiftly, and with the speed of the wind, it was met by another, which was wafted directly from the opposite point of the compass. At the moment of the concussion large masses of seeming white spray were precipitated to the earth, followed by a roaring of wind, houses were dismantled of their roofs, and immediately levelled with the earth. The air was filled with bricks and large pieces of timber; even large ox carts were uplifted and thrown hundreds of yards from their original position. About sixty flat boats lying in port were driven from the shore and sunk. The ferry boat plying between Natchez and the opposite shore was capsized and sunk—every one on board is supposed to have perished. The steamer *Hinds* was capsized and sunk—all on board lost. The steamer Prairie had her cabin entirely taken off—nearly all on board lost. The two hotels in the city, one partially and the other entirely to the ground—almost every house near was more or less injured. It was impossible to tell how many were killed, as the streets were filled with large pieces of timber, rendering them impassable, and the work of extracting the bodies from the fallen houses was not completed when the Vicksburg, which brought the intelligence to New Orleans, left. Some fifteen or twenty bodies had been found. It was very difficult to find a landing, as every house under the hill, except five or six, was blown down, and the river filled with floating fragments of houses and flat boats. The tornado, on leaving Natchez, followed the course of the river about eight miles down the coast—houses were levelled with the ground. The Court House at Concordia was wholly demolished, and the parish Judge killed. The trees on the opposite side of the river, as well as those on Natchez island, were all torn up by the roots, or deprived of their branches. The damage done to the crops was very severe. Some plantations were deprived of all their fences, and others had their cabins taken away by the storm.

Further Particulars.—The Free Trader of Monday, (11th inst.) says that the amount of property destroyed by the late storm, in that city, is more than five millions of dollars. We take the following paragraphs from the article referred to:—

The two deputy marshals of that part of the Southern district of Mississippi, including Adams and some adjoining counties, have resolved to suspend process under the executions emanating from the District Court of the U. S. until further orders.

Sheriff Izod has also announced his intention of doing the same as regards the executions which have emanated from the Circuit court

Thirty-five killed by the storm, were interred up to 12 o'clock yesterday. It is impossible to get a list of their names just now, as near y all of them were strangers.

The Natchez Courier of the same date says—

People are leaving Natchez every hour, and by midsummer, if the present spirit prevails, we shall have little else than a ruined, deserted city.

The wounded of the storm are all under good attention, and if medical aid and skill can accomplish their recovery, they will soon be upon their feet in the "god-like attitude of man" Dr. Pollard has under his charge about 25, and other physicians of the city have wounded cases to the number of 50 or 60.

Storm in the West.—An extract from a letter, dated Georgetown, Ky. May 15, says:—"The weather is quite cold, for May, in Kentucky Last Friday afternoon we had the most severe storm I ever witnessed; hail stones fell as large as a common sized tumbler; one that we measured after it had been in the house a few minutes, was seven and a half inches in circumference. It is feared that most of the fruit is destroyed. The rye and the wheat have suffered very much."

The Mississippi at Vicksburg, has been so high that several warehouses on the bank have been abandoned A still greater overflow was expected. Serious encroachments have been made on the right bank of the river opposite N. Orleans. It has undermined a powder house and a number of other dwellings, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. It was feared that the current would work its way across the point to the bend at English town, which would destroy many valuable plantations that lie below the present level of the river.

William M. Price, late United States District Attorney, who has recently returned to this country, from France; was arrested in New York, on Wednesday at the suit of the United States, by the District Marshall. After some hours detention, he was liberated, on bail to the amount of $82,000

The Mock Auctioneers at New-York continue their rascally practices as bad as ever. Almost every police report contains the case of some man who has been swindled by them. The manner in which they conduct business is little better than highway robbery.

The citizens of Montreal are taking measures to have the damage done to Brock's monument repaired—or to erect a new one if necessary.

In Lynn, the population is ascertained to be 9,075, a falling off from the number in 1835, of about 400.

In Prussia, whatever is connected with education is stamped with the highest honor. The minister of public education ranks next to the king.

Green corn has already made its appearance in New Orleans.

It is a fact, universally noticed, that the apple trees all over the country were never known to be in such full bloom. Every limb is loaded with the fragrant pioneer of an abundant crop.—Boston Traveller.

Among the toasts at the late Hartford Historical celebration, was the following by Professor Kingsley, one of Vice Presidents of the Society;—HARTFORD—in 1640 the far West, and in 1840 the far East. "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis."

The last invention. The ever fertile brain of the Yankees, has invented a new kind of ink called the 'love letter ink.' The virtue of the ink consists in its being a sure preventive against all cases of 'breach of promise,' as the ink fades away, and leaves the sheet blank again in about four weeks after being written upon.

We learn by passengers from Springfield, that the boiler of a new steamboat, the Greenfield, used as a tow boat on Connecticut river, exploded a few miles above South Hadley Falls, and killed the engineer, and so injured the Captain and one other individual, that no hopes are entertained of their recovery.—Bay State Dem.

It is now ascertained that the destroyers of Brock's monument were some British officers, anxious to kick up a dust between the two countries by throwing the blame on the Americans. The rascals have been detected.

WHALES—WHALES! We are informed that eight whales were distinctly seen off Cape Elizabeth, from the Observatory, on *Wednesday* last, between 5 & 6 o'clock. They were seen spouting water in two separate groups of four each.

Departure of Missionaries. Several missionaries of the Baptist persuasion, sailed from Boston last week, for Calcutta.

On the 24th of March the Great Hebrew printing office at Wilna was destroyed by fire; loss estimated at 200,000 silver rubles.

Returning Home. On Tuesday morning, about one hundred passengers, nearly all Irish and English, left for Liverpool in the Packet ship Monongahela, from Philadelphia.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD is offered for the apprehension of "*Bill Johnson*," who has escaped from the Albany Jail.

COTTON. From the 1st of October, 1839, to the 30th of April, 1840, 54,828 bales of cotton were shipped from Apalachicola and St. Josephs, Florida.

The extensive flour mill of Mr. Nathan Tyson, near Baltimore was destroyed by fire on Sunday, with 275 bbls of flour, and a quantity of grain.

GLOOMY FROM THE SOUTH.

THE RIVERS. We have New Orleans dates of the 11th. The river was still high, and much alarm was felt. The Bulletin says:

A gentleman, an old resident in this city, who came down passenger from Louisville in the Edward Shippen assures us that the waters are very high above, and that in his opinion the lower Mississippi must yet rise very considerably.

The same paper contains the following paragraphs:—

Steamer Burlington, arrived last night, reports a rise of 12 feet in the Arkansas river, during the 24 hours preceeding her departue from Port Gibson, and that the river in some places was overflowing.

The steamer Bouge Homan arrived last night from Red River, reports that the river is high and rising rapidly. Lost Prairie, Long Prarie and several plantations are overflowed; it is feared that all the plantations from the Raft to Natchitoches will share the same fate. The B. H. stopped at Capt. Vanter's plantation, took his negroes and stock and brought them to Shreeveport; there was scarcely a dry spot on the plantation. It is feared Alexandria will be inundated.

The raft being entirely closed, communications will be stopped for the season.

The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 7th contains this alarming paragraph:—

The news down river yesterday is of the most gloomy character. We had for some time indulged a faint hope that the high waters which for some weeks have threatened us with an overflow would subside before the summer floods would reach us. But we regret to learn the rivers above are rising with unexampled rapidity, and that an overflow is now inevitable, such as has not been known since 1816. It is believed that the whole valley of the Mississippi for upwards of one thousand miles will be a perfect sea; and that the present crop of sugar, cotton, corn and vegetables in alluvial lands will be entirely destroyed. Such a calamity could be badly borne at any time; but under the present circumstances it will destroy the last hopes of a large portion of our planters.

John M Niles, of Connecticut has been appointed Postmaster General, vice Amos Kendall, resigned.

To Correspondents.—The second communication of H. Butman, Esq. was not received until after the previous one was in type. We could not, therefore, do as he requested.

Married,

In Tewksbury, Mass. Herbert Trull of T., to Miss Amanda Jewett, formerly of Bloomfield, Me.

In Brookline, Mass. Gilbert Pullen of Augusta, to Miss Susannah G. Cory of B—Horace Waters of Augusta, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Leeds of B.

In Fryeburg, Henry B. Osgood, Esq. to Miss Catharine P. Dana, daughter of Hon. Judah Dana.

Died,

In Tobasco, 23d ult. Henry C. Colman, Esq. U. S. Consul at that place. He had taken passage for home but died before the vessel sailed.

In Boston, 8th inst. of small pox, Sam'l L. son of Samuel Linnell of Palermo, Me. aged 20.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday May 18, 1840
(From the New England Farmer.)

At market 160 Beef Cattle, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 350 Sheep, and 525 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to correspond with last week: first quality 7 50; second, 6 75 a 7 25; 3d 6 a 6 50.

Working Oxen—A few sales only effected, prices not public.

Cows and Calves—Dull. Sales at $22, 25, 28, 37, and 40.

Sheep—A few lots not sheared were taken at $4 and 4 25.

Swine—A lot of very small Shoats, mostly Barrows, at 7; lots to peddle at 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows. At retail, from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 c. according to size and quality.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

List of Broken Banks in New-England.

Burrilville, R I	Kennebec, Me.
Commonwealth, Boston	Lafayette, South Boston.
Chelsea Bank, Chelsea, Ms.	Middlesex, Cambridge.
Castine, Me.	Nahant Bank, Lynn, Ms.
Derby, Conn.	Norfolk, at Roxbury, Ms.
Eagle, New Haven, Conn.	Oldtown, at Orono, Me.
Fulton, Boston, Ms.	Passamaquoddy, Eastport,
Franklin, at South Boston	Roxbury, Ms.
Farmers', Belchertown, Ms.	Wiscasset, Me.

List of Banks in New-England, whose charters have expired; Sutton Bank, Wilkinsonville, Ms., Farmers & Mechanics. Pawtucket, R I; Bath Bank, Me, Winthrop Bank, Me; Kennebunk Bank, at Arundel, Me; Bangor Bank, Me; Saco Bank, Me, *old Cumberland Bank, Portland, Me; Newburyport Bank, Mass; *Waterville Bank, Me; Concord, (Sparhawk, casier,) N H; *Mendon Bank, Mass; Phœnix Bank, Nantucket, Mass; Damariscotta Bank, Damariscotta, Me. City, at Portland.

* The bills of these Banks are still received.

The Providence banks have resumed specie payments, except the Commercial.

Bills not received at the Suffolk Bank-

	per ct. discount.
Maine. Agricultural at Brewer,	10
Bangor Commercial,	5
Calais, at Calais,	7½
Damariscotta Bank,	15
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.	25
Georgia Lumber Co. at Portland,	10
Mercantile, at Bangor,	5
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg, fraud.	
Oldtown, at Orono, no sale.	
Stillwater Canal, at Orono,	15 a 25
Westbrook, at Westbrook,	3 a 5
Washington County, at Calais,	10
New-Hampshire. Wolfborough Bank,	70
Concord	50
Massachusetts. Commonwealth, Boston,	25
Chelsea,	80
Fulton, at Boston,	50
Farmers & Mechanics', Adams, South Village,	80
Middling Interest, at Boston, 1s, 2s, & 3s redeemed	30 a 40
Middlesex, at Cambridge,	5
Norfolk, at Roxbury,	15
Nahant,	80
Roxbury, no sale.	
Rhode-Island. Scituate Bank,	20
All Providence City Banks,	3-4
All others in the State,	2
Vermont. Bennington, at Bennington,	5
Essex, at Guilhall,	75
Manchester, at Manchester	3
St. Albans, at St. Albans,	3
Connecticut. Housatonic Rail Road Co.	3
Bridgeport at Bridgeport,	3
Stamford at Stamford,	3
Fairfield County Bank,	3

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

1840.

May.	Thermom.			Barometer.			Weather.		Wind.	
22,	50	58	63	29,40	29,40	29,40	F.	F.	F	NE	SE.
23,	48	58	58	29,60	29,70	29,75	F.	F.	F.	NE.	SSE.
24,	53	60	68	29 95	29,95	29,95	F.	F.	F.	SSE.	SSE.
25,	53	66	67	29,95	29,95	29,90	F.	F.	F.	SSE.	SE.
26,	56	71	77	29,90	29,85	29,70	F.	F.	F.	SE.	SSE.
27,	61	75	72	29,65	29,60	29,55	F.	F.	F.	SSE.	SW.
28,	64	78	65	29,50	29,45	29,45	F.	F.	F.	W.	NW.

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. * Below zero.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

WOOL CARDING and Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Carding and Cloth dressing business at Winthrop Village as usual. Terms for carding 4 cents per lb. cash, for oiling 2 cts. per lb. one cent per lb. will be added if charged. For Dressing Cloth 17 to 20 cents per yard. If any work leaves the mill not done in a workmanlike manner the owner shall have pay for all damage.

JAMES H. MERRILL.

Winthrop, May, 1840. 6w21

Wood Lot for sale---Rare chance for one or two Farms.

A prime lot of about 160 acres; covered with a heavy growth of hard wood, hemlock, spruce and cedar can be purchased at a reasonable price if applied for soon. The hard wood is a mixed growth of Rock and white maple, Birch and Beech and will furnish a large quantity of good ship timber, and as it is but two miles from the Penobscot River and five or six from the city of Bangor, every part of the hard and soft wood as well as the Bark can be sent to market with advantage. A good public road runs through the lot dividing it into nearly equal portions each of which is nearly square in its form and each part being well watered and the land of excellent quality, it will make two good farms of nearly 80 acres each. A dwelling house of one story and a half has been erected and one half of it partly finished so that it has been occupied. It was designed for two families. One or two enterprising men who can pay six or eight hundred dollars down and the rest in yearly payments in three or five years can purchase the whole or one half of this lot with great advantage to themselves. There is a Saw mill on the adjacent lot within a stone's throw of the house, and great facility is thus afforded for manufacturing the lumber, which by hauling it two miles, can be sent to Bangor in rafts or gondaloes. For further information enquire of Dr. J. FOGG, Post Master, East Brewer; ISAAC C. IRISH, Post Master, Gorham; or NOYES & ROBBINS, Office of the Maine Farmer, Winthrop.

May 23, 1840. 6w21

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of ISAAC D. WING, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSHUA WING, *Administrator.*

Winthrop, May 25, 1840. 3w21

Pigs for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a litter of Pigs from a Sow half Bedford, and a full blood Berkshire Boar which he had last summer from C. N. Bement, Esq. of Albany. Said Boar will be kept at his farm for the use of Sows the present year. The above pigs will be four weeks old the first of June.

CHA'S VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, May 25, 1840. 3w21

Cheap for Cash!!!

THE Subscribers under the firm of Joseph A. Richardson and Co. would respectfully inform the public that they have taken the store No. 1 Cheap Row, recently occupied by Seth Gay, Jr. where they offer for sale a GOOD ASSORTMENT of *Groceries, Domestic Dry Goods, Grain and Meal, Crockery, Fruit, Nuts, Confectionary, &c. &c.* Cheaper than at any other store on the Kennebec River.

The undersigned will spare no pains in procuring the very best articles the market affords, and as no credit will be given in any case whatever, purchasers who pay cash for their goods, may feel assured that they can do so to the best advantage, by calling at No. 1 Cheap Row.

ISAIAH RICKER,
JOSEPH A. RICHARDSON.

Sir John Harvey.

THE subscriber gives notice that his prime young Bull will stand during the season at his farm in Winthrop He is two years old, girts six feet four inches—weighs 1300 lbs. and is of a bright red color. He has not been pampered nor stall fed, his diet having been for the past winter good hay and a peck of turnips per day. Many of his calves may now be seen in different parts of the town, which give perfect satisfaction. He is a healthy and active animal, and sure in his performances.

This Bull is of good pedigree, and has taken premium at the Worcester County Cattle Show, and also at the Kennebec County Cattle Show. He combines as many good points as any other animal of the kind.

☞ Terms one dollar for the season.

Call and examine for yourselves.

ISAAC NELSON.

Winthrop, April 11, 1840.

Sir Charles.

THIS beautiful Horse was sired by the celebrated Sherman Morgan. The Dam of Sir Charles was the celebrated Mare Symetry, a fine animal in the western part of Vermont. Sir Charles is of a beautiful chestnut color, 15 1-2 hands high, weighs 1100 lbs. and is calculated to produce a superior stock, having great symetry of shape, and extremely mild temper. The subscriber has entire confidence Sir Charles will loose nothing on comparison with any other horse kept for the use of mares in this State. He has been kept as a stud the five past seasons in Gardiner—his colts say every thing that is desirable in his favor, and from his stock can be produced colts that will command as much price at their age as those of any other horse. The subscriber further says that for speed and power he is unrivalled by any other horse kept for the use of mares in this section, and that is saying what the owner of no other horse dare dispute. The subscriber would respectfully invite all gentlemen having an interest in so important an animal as the Horse to call and examine the Sir Charles, specimens of his stock may be seen in this section from 1 to 4 years of age. Said Horse will stand at my stable in Gardiner the present season for the use of Mares.

Terms reasonable. WM. ELWELL.

Gardiner, April 30, 1840. 6w17

N. B. The subscriber will make a discount of ten per cent for past services of Sir Charles to all who will call and settle previous to the 20th of May. W. E.

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in *GARDINER*, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an *IRON FOUNDRY* connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840. 1y12

New Lime.

THOMASTON WHITE, just from the kiln, in the large newlane. Casks in first rate order. Also—a prime lot of FLOUR and Northern CORN for sale by

C. M. LADD,

Opposite D. Hodges' Tavern.

Hallowell, May 9, 1840.

Garden Implements,

A good assortment for sale at this office.

POETRY.

AGRICULTURE.

"Thou first of arts, source of domestic ease,
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas,
THRIFT AGRICULTURE! lend thy potent aid,
Spread thy green fields where dreary forests shade;
Where savage men pursu'd their savage prey
Let the white flocks in verdant pastures play;
From the bloom'd orchard and the flowery vale,
Give thy rich fragrance to the gentle gale;
Reward with amplest boon the laborer's hand,
And pour thy gladd'ning bounties o'er our land.
COLUMBIA'S SONS, spurn not the rugged toil,
Your nation's glory is A CULTUR'D SOIL;
Rome's Cincinnatus, of illustrious birth,
Increas'd his laurels while he till'd the earth;
E'en China's monarch lays his sceptre down,
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

BUSINESS FOR LIFE.

MR. HOLMES:—At this season of the year, most young men, who have arrived at the age of twenty one, are desirous to enter upon some business for life. A country so extensive as ours is, having the best Government in the world, and receiving the benificent smiles of its Creator in great abundance, holds out many inducements to the industrious and ambitious young man. How important it is then, that we commence some course of life that will receive the approbation of Him who is all-wise and cannot err; that will be laudable in the sight of all just men, and produce the necessaries of life in abundance; and have a good influence upon ourselves and our brother man. Now, Sir, I know of no employment, in which we can engage, that will promote the purity of the heart, strengthen the intellectual and mental powers of the mind, and conduce to elevate the moral faculties of our mother earth. All the walks and various duties of the Farmer, if viewed aright, contribute to make him wiser, happier, more sensible of his dependance upon his fellow laborers here;—give him clearer conceptions of that Being, at whose behest he willingly bows in humble submission: while he receives his benedictions as from an unsparing hand. What contributes more to lead the mind to the contemplation of the sublime attributes of the Deity, than the rural morning walk, when every plant is besprinkled with dew, and glistening in the first rays of the morning sun; while the feathered choir enliven the scene with the melody of their songs; or at evening, when the sun is bidding adieu to a grateful world; when the dew of heaven descends like the blessings of the Eternal for the refreshing of nature's garden. He beholds his flocks returning to his enclosure, in obedience to the assign of the Giver. He sees the stars coming forth in their beauty, striking emblems of the loveliness of Him who presides over the destinies of man. When the business of the day is finished, he returns to his dwelling, free from the bad effects of associations with the immoral throng who infest our villages and cities; when he finds a lovely family, the comfort of his life and solace of declining years. Here the most interesting scene, in the life of a christian farmer, meets our eyes. All is still. The bustle of the city, and the disturbing scenes of the village, break not the silence of the hour; while the soul-stirring view, of the pious parent engaged in the devotions of the evening, joined by his abiding companion and friend, together with the young members of the family, sheds a holy influence on all around. Who can look upon this scene without receiving a deep and impressive lesson of virtue, adoration and benevolence? It is an undeniable fact that the greatest and best men in this or any other country spring from families like that I have been describing. The Farmer's family circle is the home of purity, loveliness, truth, justice and benevolence. He is prosperous and happy, living a life of pleasure and usefulness, and dying the death of him who has acted his part well.

Why does the young man, who has acquired a few dollars, despise the most honorable employment in the world; an employment in which the wisest men of old were engaged, and which has received the attention of the greatest and best men in all ages; and commence retailing that liquid poison—that fell destroyer of the human race? Could he but have just conceptions of the evil he is causing among his brother men;—of the thousands of children, the origin of whom misery lays at his door; of the suffering mothers, who, but yesterday, were the happiest creatures in the world; but in consequence of that fatal bowl which he holds out to their husbands, have become the wretched victims of intemperance. Could he see the aged father, bereft of his only hope in the decline of life,—the son of his bosom degraded beneath the most degenerate of heathen nations; the powers of his own mind weakened, and the intellectual and mental faculties entirely destroyed, by his associations with the vilest of the vile, who are unfit companions for the brutes themselves; accursed while here, and doomed to die the death of the miserable worshippers at the temple of Bacchus?

There are many other employments, too numerous to mention here, in which young men seem eager to engage in, in preference to that which should be the primary one in the estimation of all. Merchants are numerous and unemployed or engaged in planning schemes to receive the effects of another's labor.—Lawyers are as plenty as short-fops, young men, who have learned to write a dunning letter and fill a writ, commence the practice of law by distressing the poor debtor out of whose hard earnings they make a scanty living. Others, who have read of the astonishing effects of "Brandreth's Pills," or the cure-all virtues of the "Matchless Sanative," mount a half-starved pony, believing themselves human benefactors indeed, wild speculations, evil and designing schemes, &c. &c. engage the attention of all who pretend to a little more knowledge than the common herd, while few, of choice, like to follow the plough, or cultivate the earth. When will man, especially the young man, learn to be wise? A YOUNG MAN.

Jefferson.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF WINTHROP.

The third article in the warrant calling your last annual meeting was, "to see if the town will vote to instruct their license board not to grant licenses to sell spirituous liquors the year ensuing." Under this article the town "Voted, to instruct the licensing board not to license but one person to sell spirituous liquors the ensuing year, and he to sell for medicinal and mechanical purposes only;" and at the same meeting the undersigned were chosen "a Committee to prosecute all violations of the license laws and the town to compensate them for all charges."

The Committee, before proceeding to discharge the duties, unsought and unpleasant, thus imposed upon them by their fellow citizens, have thought proper to call the attention of all to the facts contained in the foregoing votes. The plain inference to be drawn from them is, that the people of this town desire to suppress the traffic in, and the use of, spirituous liquors, as a drink for persons in health. And, fellow citizens, is it not a desirable object to accomplish? Are you not all satisfied by your own experience and observation, to say nothing of the appalling facts that have been developed in the progress of the Temperance Reform, that the best interests of the community, moral as well as pecuniary, would be essentially promoted if the use of spirituous liquors, as a beverage, were abandoned? And are you not as fully convinced, that this ruinous use will continue as long as the traffic exists? Such, we are bound to believe, is the opinion of the people of this town, and hence their desire, and we may add determination, to suppress the traffic.

You have elected us to carry out your views—to prosecute violations of the law; and you have said that you will pay the charges. Allow us to say, that we hope not to be compelled to make any charges. We hope there will be no occasion for any such services. We rejoice at the *general* disposition to abandon this traffic, and we most ardently desire that it may be *universal*—that not not a solitary instance of transgression may occur. Actuated by these feelings, and as a pledge of our sincerity, we give this public notice that *all* may avoid the penalties of the law, by ceasing to violate its provisions *by the first day of June next.* We wish to take no offender unaware, and have therefore determined to commence no prosecutions until then. And in the spirit of kindness we entreat you all to respect the law and to regard the best good of the community. For if there are any, whose interests or appetite shall still induce them to deny the evidence of their senses, pervert reason, stifle conscience and persist in destroying themselves and their fellow men, we shall then feel bound firmly and fearlessly to perform the duty prescribed by the vote of the town. And we invoke the aid of all good citizens in terminating, within our borders, the cause of half the Insanity, a very large proportion of the Pauperism and almost all the Crime in this Country.

SAM'L. P. BENSON.
JOSEPH A. METCALF.
SETH MAY.
JOHN KEZER, JR.

Winthrop, May, 1840.

Every attentive observer will remark among the plants of almost every kind of crop, some individual stalks which are distinguishable from the others by a greater degree of health, or luxuriance, or profligacy, or earliness, or some other peculiarity. A friend of mine remarked some years ago a particular stem of peas among his earliest crop, which came into flower and ripened long before the others. He marked this stem and saved the whole of its produce for seed. These came as much earlier as they had originally done. This produce was also saved for seed; and thus he obtained a particular kind of early pea, that came at least a week before the *best sort* he could buy in the shops, if sown at the same time with them. The Doctor relates facts similar to this respecting wheat and beans. The general idea he means to inculcate is obvious, and extremely worthy attention.

Dr. Anderson's Recreations.

Plaster of Paris

BY the Cask, for sale by the subscriber.
SAM'L CHANDLER.
Winthrop, May 12, 1840. 4w19

Dentistry.

I. SNELL, *Jr.* Surgeon Dentist, Rooms at the house of Dr. I Snell, Winthrop St. Augusta.

All operations on the teeth, as Cleaning, Plugging, Extracting, &c. performed in the best manner.

Artificial Teeth, from one to a full set, inserted with pins, clasps, or on the principle of Atmospheric pressure.

References: Messrs. Hawes & Allen. New York,
Dr. I. Snell, } Augusta.
Dr. H. H. Hill, }
18

Wanted,

1000 Live Turkies—1000 Live Hens and Chickens, for which cash will be paid—to be delivered between now and the 20th of June. ALSO,

FOR SALE, a fresh lot of Beet, *Carrot*, Squash, Onion, Cucumber, Cabbage, Turnip, Ruta Baga, and Sugar Beet Seed, by the pound, &c. &c.

Oranges and Lemons for sale wholesale and retail, opposite Augusta Bank, Augusta, by
3w19 C. A. PULLEN.

KENNEBEC, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1840.

SAMUEL WHITE, Administrator on the Estate of BENJAMIN CARR, JR., late of Readfield in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Monmouth in said county, on the second Tuesday of June at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest; J. S. TURNER, Register.

LETTER & WRITING PAPER of different sizes and qualities, for sale at this office.

Ruta Baga Seed

RAISED by Rufus Moody and Joel Chandler, for sale at this office.

☞ WHO will call it hard times, when they can purchase a first rate article of Melasses for 26 cents per gallon; Fish for 3 cts. per lb. *Corn* from 70 to 75 cts. per bushel, Sheetings for 7 to 9 cts. per yard, and other goods equally as cheap at JOS. A. RICHARDSON & *Co's. Cash* Store Gardiner. 18

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP

By NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price $2,00 a year. $2,50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be recieved in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

☞ Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall recieve a copy for his services.

☞ A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square $1,00 for three insertions. $1,25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.

When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distiactly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.